





coast, (so that she was well off), after a hard chase of ten or twelve hours, and was only taken by the fear, and consequent refusal of the crew to work her, after having been fired upon seven or eight times.

She had one or two passengers, from captured vessels, and a crew, all told, of fourteen persons, of mixed nationalities, but no American. When seized, she showed no flag, had no papers, acknowledged no captain, and of course her cargo declared itself and her own condemnation. One of the passengers (supposed to be the captain of the slave *Bremen*, captured previously,) did on board of the steamer, where also the rest of the crew now are. She had been on several days when captured, and had lost by death a great many; and the poor fellows continued dying by the dozens daily, even after arrival here—twelve dying on the day of arrival, and out of about six hundred, only something over four hundred have survived the injuries and sufferings of the 'middle passage' of only fourteen days. After they were landed, several died ere they could reach their quarters, and daily new made graves are opened. I visited the vessel in a few hours after her arrival, to give you this sketch of a scene, we find laid out, belonging to days gone by, but which was before my eyes in all its horror. I found a small schooner which swarmed with the poor creatures as thick as they could sit, most of them young men—very many boys, and about eighty girls and young women. They had been stowed in sitting posture on the deck, and then over their heads a slave deck laid, whereon were crowded the women and the boys, in a space barely high enough to admit of sitting upright. I could not have believed it possible that so many human beings could be stowed in such a space. When I visited them, they of course were not in irons, nor confined in their original position, but were allowed to move about. I cannot find language in which to paint the filth and disgusting stench of this prison-house of misery, wretched suffering. The naked bodies, filth of person, emaciated limbs, to almost skeletons, and with faces upturned, arms, legs, or persons pressed out from the slave-deck, were a sight to brand, all presented a scene most sickening. I thought, was it possible that man could stoil his heart so fiercely, and quench out his soul so utterly, as to look on such a scene, with the dead and dying lying around him, and yet glow in his gain as he pressed over the heads of the poor creatures, and witness stars, on an errand so diabolical? Yes, it is even so.

Soon after the poor wretches were landed, clothing, blankets, &c., were furnished them; and, as cold water or bread was not given them, they clapped their hands in gratitude before they drank. It was good to look on, and see the sympathy of a generous nation exhibited in the care of these poor fellows, who were all decently clad and supplied with blankets, and are now occupying comfortable habitations at the expense of the English nation, until they can be sent away to some other colony; as were they sent back to the coast, they would at once again be sold. The 'Establishment for Liberated Africans' was formerly kept up here on a large scale, having been founded some eight or ten years since—generally for the purpose of receiving one or two thousand negroes, who have been brought here in some three hundred captured slaves—and of whom some three thousand sleep their last sleep in one of the valleys. It was broken up some few years since; but, hereafter, all vessels taken with slaves will be sent to the coast for adjudication will sit in the course of time, when condemnation of the vessel must ensue, and by the English will be sold at auction, with the express stipulation that she is to be broken up.

We learn that about fifteen or twenty slaves have recently been captured on the South coast, some with their living freight, and some with large amounts of specie on board. It is thought by officers of the navy, that a check has been given to the traffic by the severe laws of the United States. Such losses only make more grasping the avarice that takes the very life-blood. The American squadron on the coast is too small for effective action, and they should be sent, for all the work has been done under the American flag, to its disgrace; but I learn that the present Commander of the squadron has fresh instructions, giving greater encouragement and less restrictions than formerly, and consequently the Cumberland and Dale are on the South coast, actively employed.

#### COLONIZATION OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

A novel and somewhat startling speech was made in the U. S. House of Representatives, on the 7th inst., by Hon. ELI THAYER, of Massachusetts, on the Neutrality Laws and Emigration to Central America. It took the House by surprise, especially the Southern portion of it, and created no little sensation, in consequence of the manner in which it met the filibustering spirit. Here are some extracts from it:—

I come to that great, paramount, transcendent question, about which everybody is caring, and nobody is speaking:—How shall we Americanize Central America?

It may be a matter of surprise that I pass over two or three questions which, in their natural order, seem to be antecedent to this one. And these questions are, first: Do we wish to Americanize Central America? Secondly, Can we Americanize Central America? Thirdly, Shall we Americanize Central America?

Now, Mr. Chairman, I say that whoever has studied the history of this country, and whoever knows the character of the people, and who can infer their destiny from their character and their history, knows these three preliminary questions are already answered by the American people—that we do wish to Americanize Central America; that we can Americanize Central America; and that we shall Americanize Central America.

And now, Mr. Chairman, in relation to the manner and the agency, *How* can we Americanize Central America? Shall we do it legally and fairly, or shall we do it illegally and unfairly? Shall we do it by conferring a benefit on the people of Central America, or shall we do it by doing wrong to them? Shall we do it by doing wrong to the nations and laws of the United States; or shall we do it by force, blood, and fire?

Now, Mr. Chairman, my position is this: that we will do it legally; that we will do it in accordance with the highest laws, human and Divine. By what agency shall this be accomplished?

By the way, sir, I did agree with the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Haskin,) who told us yesterday that he was not in favor of petty larceny; that he did not agree with him when he said that we were in favor of grand larceny. I regret that a representative of the people of the United States in the Council Hall of the nation should say to his constituents, to the nation, and the world, that he and the Democratic party were 'rather in favor of grand larceny.' Larceny is larceny; and you cannot say a meaner thing about it than to call it by its own name. I am pained that this report has gone forth that any party, or that any individual in this House, or connected with this government, is in favor of grand larceny or petty larceny. Larceny, grand or petty, is not only disgraceful, but is absolutely and utterly contemptible. We do not go for the acquisition or the Americanization of territory by larceny of any kind whatever, but fairly, openly and honorably.

Then, sir, by what agency may we thus Americanize Central America? I reply to the question, by the power of organized emigration. That is abundantly able to give us Central America as soon as we want it. We could have Americanized Central America half a dozen times by this power within the last three years. If there had been no danger or apprehension of meddling with our organized emigration. But if we are to use this mighty power of organized emigration, we want a different kind of neutrality laws from those which we now have; and, therefore, I am desirous that this committee should recommend something which shall subject us to the reconstruction of the President of the United States, or to his construction at all. I want those neutrality laws so plain that every man may know whether he is in the right or is in the wrong, whether he is violating those laws or is not violating them. For, Mr. Chairman, with our new-fangled emigration, with our organized emigration, which goes to colonies, and, therefore, must of necessity to some extent resemble a military organization, there is great danger that a President with dim intellect may make a mistake, and subject to harassing and vexatious delays, and sometimes to loss and injury, a peaceful, quiet colony going out to settle in a neighboring State.

Mr. Chairman, I can illustrate this position. You, sir, remember that in the year 1858, when I

was traveling across the State of Missouri, to the State of Iowa, and through the territory of Nebraska. These were peaceful, quiet colonies, going to settle in the territory of Kansas, by that long and wearisome journey, because it was *bad traveling* through the State of Missouri. You remember that one of these colonies of organized emigrants, which went from Maine and Massachusetts, and from various other Northern States, was arrested just as it was passing over the Southern boundary of the territory of Nebraska, on its way to its future home in Kansas. It was a peaceful, quiet colony, going out by its emigrant wagons all in a row, and there were looking something like a military or naval expedition—going out with their women and their children, with subsoil ploughs, with cutlers, a yard-long [laughter], with pickaxes, and crowbars, with shovels, and with garden seeds. This beautiful colony was arrested by the officials of the present Executive's predecessor. It was by some of the military doubt. Perhaps he took the turnip-seed for powder; and I doubt whether the case would have been better if the President had been there himself. This colony was arrested within our own domain. It was not an emigration to a foreign country, and there was no danger of interfering with our neutrality laws. These quiet, peaceful colonies, because their wagons went in a row for mutual defense through the wild, uncolonized territory of Nebraska, where there were Indians—they were arrested as a military organization. We do not want heretofore, either within the limits of the United States, without them, such meddling and vexatious interference by the Executive power of this government. Therefore, I say, let us have some neutrality laws that can be understood. If there had been no apprehensions in the North about the neutrality laws, if we had not expected that the great wickedness might have fitted out for Central America would have been arrested within the marine league of the harbor of Boston, why we would have colonized Central America a dozen years ago, and had it ready for admission into the Union before this time. I want a modification of our neutrality laws, and I trust that it will be the duty of the committee so to report.

Before I proceed to consider the power and benefits of this system of organized emigration, and the reason why it ought not to be rejected by this House, I will proceed, as briefly as I can, to show the interests which the northern portion of this country has in Americanizing Central America, as contrasted with the interests which the southern portion has in doing the same thing. I come, then, to speak of the immense interests which the northern States have in this proposed enterprise. I am astonished that so far in this debate the advocates of Americanizing Central America seem to be the mostly from those States which border on the Gulf of Mexico. As yet, I have heard no word from the Northern States advocating this thing. Let us see, then, what the Northern States have in this question, and then at those of the Southern States.

These Northern States are, as the states of Northern Europe were designated by Tacitus, *officina gentium*, 'the manufactory of nations.' We can trace the origin of the nations of the North, and we have colonized almost wholly the territory of Kansas. We have furnished settlers to Minnesota and Nebraska, and the Lord knows where, and we have not exhausted one-half of our natural increase. We have received accessions to our numbers in that time, from foreign countries, of more than one million souls, and now we have no relief; we are worse off to-day than we were when we began to colonize Kansas. We must have an outlet somewhere for our surplus population. [Laughter.]

Sir, I have a resolution in my pocket, which I have brought about for years, and which I am waiting for an opportunity to present it in this House, instructing the Committee on Territories to report a bill, organizing and opening for settlement the Indian Territory. But necessity knows no law. We have territory, and I think it most opportune that the proposition seems to be before the committee to Americanize Central America. A better time could not be; for, in addition to the population which we now have, which is immense in the Northern States, as I shall show you as I proceed, this annual pressure in the East, and in the different nations of Europe, will send to our shores in the year 1858 not less than half a million of men. In addition to that, we have two hundred and fifty thousand of our population who will change localities in that time. Then, sir, there are some hundred and fifty thousand more to be prepared for, somewhere in the year 1858—men enough, sir, to make eight States, if we only had territories in which to put them, and if we only used them economically [laughter] as we are sure to do by this system of organized emigration.

Now, could any thing be more opportune at this time, than to have this project submitted to us, of opening Central America to settlement? I assure you, if the committee will report any bill which will enable the people of the North, without larceny of any kind, and without any interference with the rights of the South, to settle in Central America, I will postpone my resolution for the opening of the Indian Territory, at least until the next session of Congress.

But it is not only for the purpose of furnishing an outlet for our immense population in the North, and in now adventuring the American people. The interests of commerce, as well as this great argument of necessity, are on our side. Who has the trade beyond Central America? We have built fisheries in the Northern ocean which build up great cities upon the eastern shore of California, with the Sandwich Islands and the western coast of South America. We are opening a trade, destined to be an immense trade, with the empires of China and Japan, and we must of necessity have in Central America certain factors and certain commercial agents, who, in a few years, will be families and relatives, will make a dense population in Central America. I say, then, that for the interests of commerce, we want Central America Americanized. This commercial interest is, unfortunately, a sectional interest in this State. It is sectional, and it is a Northern interest; and therefore, as Northern men, I advocate especially that Central America should be Americanized.

But, sir, I expect when the people of the North shall hear that I am taking this view of the question, that the timid will be intensely terrified, and say that we are to have the most desperate apprehension of that result. It may be said that Yankees, when they get down into Central America, will, if the climate is suited for it, make use of slave labor. I have heard that argument before; and it has been asserted that the Yankees who go into the States men themselves. I have no doubt that they would, if they do anything in that line at all. [Laughter.] The Yankee has never been a slaveholder, unless he has been forced to it by the social relations of the slave States; and he has never been a slaveholder, unless he has become a slaveholder, every day of his life thereafter, felt in his very bones the bad economy of the system. It could not be otherwise. Talk about our Yankees, who go to Central America, becoming slaveholders! Why, sir, they buy a negro, put him in a steam engine, or on a tool, and, [laughter], and we can clothe and feed that poor fellow for one year for five dollars; [renewed laughter] and are we the men to give \$1,000 for an African slave, and \$150 a year to feed and clothe him? No, sir. Setting aside the arguments about sentimentality, and about philanthropy, on this question; setting aside all poetry and fiction, it comes right down to the practical question—is it profitable? The Yankee replies, 'not at all.' Then there is no danger of men who go from Boston to Central America over owning slaves, unless they are compelled to do so by their social relations there. If a man goes to him unless he has a slave; nobody will invite him to a social entertainment unless he owns a negro; and if he cannot get a wife unless he has a negro;

then, sir, very likely he may make up his mind to own a negro. [Laughter.] But I tell you that he will regret it every day while he has him. There is no inducement for the Yankees to spread slavery into Central America, and there is no reward in any other part of the country to do it. Therefore, most fearfully do I advocate the Americanizing of Central America. We must have some outlet for our overwreathing population. Necessity knows no law; and if we cannot have Central America, we must have the Indian Territory; we must have something; we are not exhausted in our power of emigration; we are worse off than we were before the opening of Kansas. Not one-half of our natural increase has been exhausted in colonizing that territory, and furnishing people for Oregon and Washington. We might, as I told you, make eight States a year, if we only used our forces economically; and we will use them economically by establishing, not for the present time only, but for all coming time, this system of organized emigration. Just as fast as this has become understood in the country—just as fast as it is known to the people—not a single man who has any sense will emigrate in any other way than by colonies. Just look at the difference between men going in a colony and going alone. Suppose a man goes to Central America, and settles there alone; what is his influence upon real estate by settling there alone? There is no appreciable difference from what it was before; but if he goes there with five hundred men from the city of Boston to establish a town, by that very act he has made himself a powerful United States agent, and the principles of this kind. Hence this making money by organized emigration is not going to be speedily relinquished. Depend upon it that we have only begun to use it, and that we have not used it with the efficiency with which it will be used in a year to come.

## The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, JANUARY 22, 1858.

#### NOTICE.

Our friends who have not yet paid for the year 1857 will bear in mind our rule, by which their papers must be cut off, if payment be not paid before February 1st. We hardly need add, that our subscription list needs greatly to be enlarged, and that any curtailment of it is most undesirable.—*N. Y. W.*

#### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in Boston, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 28th and 29th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

In view of the absolute control of the national government, in all its departments, by the Slave Power—the of the filibustering designs of the South, through the agency of the piratical Walker, for the purpose of a vast extension of the accursed slave system into new territories—the continued subjugation and fearful situation of Kansas—the brutal and monstrous decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the *Dred Scott* case, whereby the entire colored population of Massachusetts are denied to have any rights as citizens of the United States—the official declaration of Mr. Buchanan, that slaveholders are as much entitled to hold slaves in any of the Territories as any other property—and the revolting and startling doctrines avowed by the South, in regard to free institutions—the friends of freedom are summoned to rally, at this annual gathering, in numbers, and with a spirit and zeal, commensurate with the importance and solemnity of the crisis.

Among the speakers expected at this meeting are WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, Rev. THEODORE PARKER, EDMUND QUINCY, CHARLES L. RIMMON, HENRY C. WRIGHT, PARKER PILLSBURY, STEPHEN S. FOSTER, WM. WELLS BROWN, &c.

All the meetings will be held in the MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL, 16 SUMMIT STREET.

The meetings will be free during the day time; but on each evening, an admission fee of ten cents will be taken at the door, partly on account of the limited dimensions of the hall, but with particular reference to defraying anti-slavery expenses.

FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

R. F. WALLCUT, Secretary.

#### THE ANNUAL MEETING.

As the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will be held in this city on Thursday and Friday next, (day and evening,) we beg leave to urge a full attendance on the occasion, with primitive zeal and determination. Not until the haughty Slave Power be humbled in the dust—not until the rights and interests of the North are successfully vindicated—not until every bondman at the South be liberated from his chains—must abolitionists think of growing weary, or admit an opportunity to multiply their blows and their testimonies against the accursed slave system. There must be no 'suspension' of effort on their part. Discouragement, postponement, compromise, are words not belonging to their vocabulary.

It will be seen by the official notice, that but two days are assigned for the meetings; consequently, every hour of the anniversary must be used to the best advantage. The business of the Society will be merely incidental, scarcely occupying any time; so that every meeting will be a grand and interesting one. It is particularly desirable that the opening meeting on Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., should witness a crowded auditory. Minute-men of the new revolution, remember the time and place!

How THE CASE STANDS. Hon. John P. Hale has made a telling speech in the U. S. Senate, on national affairs, in the course of which, he read one of Mr. Buchanan's former speeches, in which he declared that all Christians were leagued against this question of domestic slavery. 'Of course,' remarked Mr. Hale, 'the South can have no allies, except those who are out of Christendom. [Laughter.] But what does Mr. Buchanan say in his next sentence? "They have no other allies to sustain their constitutional rights, except the Democracy of the North." There's a fight for you! All Christians on one side, and the Democrats of the North on the other.' [Hearty outbursts of laughter.]

SPEECH OF HON. ELI THAYER. Referring to this remarkable speech, in the U. S. House of Representatives, with reference to 'Americanizing Central America,' (extracts from which we have given in preceding columns,) the Washington correspondent of the *Albany Journal* says:—

'The speech which had the greatest execution upon the filibusters was Eli Thayer's—him of Emigration Aid Society fame. You can have but a faint idea of the effect of that speech. As to mere manner—if Squire Jackson Downing, some day in the high noon of Nullification, had been let loose upon the floor of the House, with the marrow of his famous letters all condensed into a single speech, it would not have caused more amusement or surprise than did Thayer's emigration speech. It was a steady, level, and in which he told history about colonizing Central America, Mexico and Texas, with Yankees and Yorkers of the hymn-book and firelock type, startled the South. Some of them tried to join in the laugh which soon then convulsed the hall during the delivery of the speech; others threatened a few words; but the more thoughtful looked and felt as did the Eastern tyrant when he saw the prophetic hand writing his doom on his palace walls.'

CASE OF JAMES LORING. The petitions for the removal of Judge Loring have been taken from the Committee on Probate and Chancery, and properly referred to a Special Committee. Many have already been presented—and along the remainder.

#### 'AMERICAN SLAVERY AND COLOUR.'

Such is the title of an octavo volume of 316 pages, published in London in 1857, and written by William Chambers, author of 'Things as they are in America,' and senior editor of 'Chambers's (Edinburgh) Journal.'

In his previous work, written after a short tour in this country, Mr. Chambers appropriately gave slavery a conspicuous place in his view of things as they are in America. His comments on that subject showed a candid mind, humane sentiments, and good principles, and communicated much valuable information, limited, however, by two errors of opinion, which it was certainly difficult to avoid without taking more time than he did to study the complications and paradoxes of our stage of morals and manners.

Mr. Chambers, unfortunately, did not seek a personal knowledge of the abolitionists, nor even acquaint himself with their speeches and writings. Hearing them violently censured by all classes, North as well as South, with whom he came in contact, he was a natural and venial error for him to take for granted that some of this censure, at least, was well founded, and he hesitatingly made this statement. But, since, throughout the book, he strongly advocated the very ideas for which the abolitionists had been called unjust, violent, fanatical and disorganizing, well-instructed persons of course found the work inconsistent with itself, and its value, as a reliable statement of 'things as they are,' was yet further abated by the strange assumption that those people at the North, who actively sustained the institution of *caste*—who shrank from contact with colored people as an inferior and objectionable race, subjected them to shameful civil and social disabilities, and *tabooed* them, with open and brutal insult, in the parlor, the school-house, the street, and the very church—were the same persons who made energetic protests against slavery, and demanded immediate emancipation from the South. Mr. Chambers constantly spoke of this as a shameful state of things, and constantly found himself puzzled and amazed by what seemed to him the evidence of its actual existence, but he continued to suppose it real, and was still further withheld from that intimacy with abolitionists which would have made all clear to him.

Mr. Chambers, however, continued to study the subject of slavery, and the new developments of American character from time to time arising in connection with it, and to call the attention of the English public to it in his Journal. In an article on 'The American Crisis,' near the close of 1856, with the old error still lingering in his mind, he asks, 'whether the sentiments of the masses of the two belligerent parties are so widely dissimilar on the subject of slavery as he has hitherto supposed?' And—'Is it unreasonable to conjecture that the anti-slavery sentiments of the North belong more to an abstract theory, which one upholds just so long as is convenient, than to an earnest conviction, for which we are ready to sacrifice wealth and life?' And he accounts for the 'otherwise unintelligible submission of the more powerful [Northern] States to the weaker,' by supposing that 'the mass of the Northern opponents of slavery are upheld by no great principle, no earnest conviction.' He has not yet discovered that 'the North' has no anti-slavery sentiments; that there is no 'mass of Northern opponents of slavery'; that all the hearty, practical opposition to slavery existing in the North is felt, and made practical, only by a (numerically) insignificant handful of people; and that such expressions of anti-slavery feeling as have seemed to emanate from quarters more considerable in number, or more weighty in position, have invariably received their strength and vigor from a few real abolitionists, who have been assisted by some new outrage of the Slave Power to induce a portion of the present time, in imbibing them, or any appreciable proportion of them, with these principles of true religion and true morality from which an anti-slavery life would necessarily and continuously flow.

In the beginning of 1857, Mr. Chambers commenced, in his Journal, a series of papers on the subject of American slavery, for which he seems carefully to have prepared himself, both by noting, as they appeared, facts illustrative of the subject, and by reading the statements and arguments of pro-slavery and anti-slavery writers in this country. These articles, with the addition of some chapters in the text, and much valuable illustrative matter in an appendix, have been combined into the volume above named, making a very valuable, and, in the main, very accurate delineation of the present condition of our country in regard to slavery.

Commencing with a citation of evidence, from Southern sources, of the position which slaveholders have now deliberately taken, of not only maintaining, but justifying, their villainous 'peculiar institution,' of assisting it by a revival of the foreign slave-trade, and of laboring for its extension and perpetuity, and not only a right arrangement, but the best arrangement, for themselves and their country—Mr. Chambers gives an accurate history of the condition of slavery at the revolution, its progress since, and its reality now. He details the successive acts in this tragedy, of the acquisition of Louisiana, the Missouri Compromise, the Florida war, the invasion and annexation of Texas, the Mexican war, the Fugitive Slave Law, the Kansas-Nebraska compromise, the struggle in Kansas, the outrage on Charles Sumner, and the system of manœuvres by which the Federal government has been thrown into the influence into the scale of slavery. He then correctly states the condition of the slaves, under the laws and usages of the South, and the condition of the free colored people under the laws, usages and prejudices of the North, and shows the great influence which the clergy of both North and South have systematically exercised to sustain and continue this shameful violation of human rights and Christian principles. He then gives an economic view of the subject, showing, from Chase and Sanborn's well-digested compendium of official documents, and from the works of other recent writers upon that subject, the disastrous effects of slavery upon the prosperity, the intelligence, and the general welfare of those communities in which it is tolerated. Finally, he sums up the evidence, and inquires, 'What is to be done?' He shows that, practically, the Constitution of the United States is incapable of change in the matter of slavery—that a feeling of idolatrous regard for the Union, together with the blinding effects of political partnership, produce a public opinion that acts despotically in suppressing freedom of speech—and that a strong pro-slavery influence is constantly exercised by the clergy and the periodical press. He judges from the small numbers, great unpopularity, and uncompromising character of the men and women cooperating with William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Samuel May, Edmund Quincy, Maria W. Chapman, Lucy Stone, Lucretia Mott, and Theodore Parker, that their direct influence on the nation must be small, while he distinctly testifies that they are the only true abolitionists. He shows that the Republicans, disclaiming any intention of meddling with slavery where it exists, and satisfied with seeing it kept out of the Territories, are no abolitionists at all, and that, judging from their past conduct, no high expectation can be entertained of an active opposition to slavery on their part, even should they get into power—an event in itself doubtful. He sees little prospect of success in the propositions that have been made for Disunion at Worcester and elsewhere, but finds other possibilities, which he hints at, still less probable—and he concludes that the ultimate alternative must be Revolution or Insurrection, which seem to him alike dreadful, and either of which, he thinks, would involve the other.

Accurate as he is upon most points, Mr. Chambers yet holds a more favorable opinion of the present position of Massachusetts, and of Boston, than facts will warrant. He declares that in no State, except Massachusetts, does public opinion 'go the length of giving complete justice to the people of color.' In regard to this exception, and to the credit for improvement in feeling and principle given by Mr. Chambers to the periodical press, in the following extract, we shall state a few facts, which must modify his good opinion:—

'About a year ago, on visiting Boston, Mrs. Webb (a colored lady, apparently a quondam, accomplished in manners, well educated, and every way acceptable as a guest in the homes of English persons of distinction) went by recommendation to the Marlboro' Hotel in that city. The Marlboro' is known as "the pious hotel." It is an establishment celebrated for its religious usages—public prayers every morning, and a grace at every meal at which the guests assemble. Well, here, surely, she was safe! Quite the reverse. Mrs. Webb was not allowed to attend prayers, nor to take her meals at the public tables, but compelled to remain in her own apartment. This was not all. The landlord had the means to charge the usual additional price for private meals, although remonstrated with, and shown that exclusion from the public rooms was his own act. Much to the credit of the press of Massachusetts, this abominable treatment was strongly condemned; and we can fancy that, by the drilling on the occasion, the Marlboro's sense of religious consistency must have undergone some improvement.' p. 134.

When Mrs. Webb left the Marlboro' Hotel, under the circumstances above detailed, she went to the Winthrop House, and was treated with civility and respect. Doubtless this was creditable to the Winthrop House, considering that the two leading hotels of Boston—the Tremont and the Everett—would undoubtedly have refused Mrs. Webb, except under the restrictions imposed at the Marlboro'. But if any one supposes that the admission of a beautiful and accomplished lady, who, in the expressive phraseology of the South, might easily pass for a white woman, implies that a black man or woman, without other commendation than a respectable dress and good manners, could gain free admission into the Winthrop or any other fashionable hotel in Boston, he is very much mistaken. Such persons would be surely be refused admission to these, as to respectable seats in Park street church, or in Baron Stow's Baptist church of 'respectable white persons' in Rowe street.

But the press, Mr. Chambers tells us, strongly condemned the abominable treatment to which Mrs. Webb was subjected at the Marlboro'. Let us see how strongly.

The respectable daily papers of Boston at that time were the *Advertiser*, *Courier*, *Atlas*, *Post*, *Journal*, *Traveler*, *Transcript*, *Telegraph*, and *See*. Mrs. Webb advertised in them all, and her eloquent exhibitions were favorably noticed, as a matter of business, in each. When her ill-treatment at the Marlboro' became known, the *Telegraph* (official organ of the free-soilers) spoke of the outrage in appropriate terms of indignation and rebuke. The *Atlas* (moderately free-soil) mentioned the fact with as much significance, and no more, as is implied in the heading, 'GUILTY OF A SIN, &c.' The *Courier* (Whig) referred to it only to sneer at certain free-soilers who boarded in the house at the time, as if they had instigated the movement, or had been unwilling to associate with the lady. The *Post* (Democratic) referred to it only to sneer at the reputed piety of the Marlboro'. And the *Advertiser*, *Journal*, *Traveler*, *Transcript* and *See* made no allusion to the affair whatever. So much for the secular press of Boston.

It remains to inquire whether the 'religious' press bestowed any rebuke upon the ill-treatment which Mrs. Webb received. Since their conductors are bound, at least as much as other men, to aid in the maintenance of good manners and morals in the community, since they have much to say of the wickedness of *caste* in India, and since the abuse in question was committed by one of the special representatives of piety in the city, we should naturally look to them for a serious reproof of such unworthy conduct. We have therefore carefully examined the files of the *Puritan Recorder*—Orthodox Congregationalist; *Congregationalist*; *Christian Register*—Unitarian; *Zion's Herald* and *Wesleyan Journal*—Methodist; *Christian Watchman and Reflector*—Baptist; *Christian Witness* and *Church Advocate*—Presbyterian; *Christian Freeman* and *Family Visitor*—Universalist; *Trumpet* and *Universalist Magazine*—Universalist. All these papers contain a record, more or less extended, of the news and current events of the week; but we could not find in one of them the slightest reference to the matter in question.

The manners and customs of hotels, churches and theatres indicate, quite as accurately as any other circumstances, the degree to which *caste* prevails in any community. Mr. Chambers's book gives an accurate idea of the pro-slavery position and influence of the churches and clergy in this country, and of the unchristian and unchristian manner in which they treat the free colored people, even in Massachusetts. The facts which he mentions bring to mind a conversation, many years ago, between the writer and a lady, the wife of a member and pillar of Dr. Gannett's church. (It may here be mentioned, for information of the English subscribers to the *Liberator*, that Dr. Gannett is a Unitarian minister, the successor of Dr. Channing; but that, instead of emulating the anti-slavery labors of his illustrious predecessor, he has publicly declared—"The mission of Unitarianism to slavery is silence"—and has ever since consistently adhered to that idea.) To prevent any failure of memory in regard to this conversation, the writer noted it down the same day. The same proposal to the same lady, or to any other member of that church, would undoubtedly have the same result at the present moment. The conversation was as follows:—

Mrs. X. Why will you not come to our church to-morrow? I think you will like Mr. Gannett, and I shall be glad to give you a seat in our new pew.

I have sometimes wished to hear Mr. Gannett, but circumstances have prevented me. Have you room for more than one person?

Mrs. X. Yes. Why do you ask?

I should like to bring a friend with me, if you have an additional seat.

Mrs. X. Oh yes! there is plenty of room. And come to see this evening; we have a pleasant little circle of friends, whom I know you will like to bring your friend with you there also. Who is he?

His name is Y. He is a very worthy man, well educated, of good principles and good manners. I should mention to you, also, that he is a colored man.

Mrs. X. (with a sudden start, Oh!) I am glad you have invited us, for I have heard Mr. Gannett's sermons much praised, and we shall both be gratified to hear him.

Mrs. X. (recovering herself.) Well, you will come, won't you?

What is the number of your pew?

Mrs. X. (with a smile.) I have quite forgotten it.

Never mind. I will ask the sexton to show us to deacon X's pew. We shall easily find it.

Mrs. X. But Mr. Y. you are not in earnest.

W. In most serious earnest. I assure you. I tell you sincerely, that we shall be delighted to sit with you.

Mrs. X. Why do you insist upon bringing a black man to our pew?

W. You mistake. I insist upon nothing. You invite us to go there, and we accept the invitation with pleasure.

Mrs. X. But cannot you go without him?

W. It is out of the question. He is a brother of mine. It is quite impossible for me to go without him.

Mrs. X. (quickly.) Now I think of it, there is but one seat vacant in our pew.

W. Don't be disturbed about that. My friend will sit there, and I can easily find another place.

Mrs. X. (embarrassed.) I think we cannot have you friend in our pew.

W. Ah, that is another thing. I am sorry then that I shall not have the pleasure of hearing Mr. Gannett.

Mrs. X. Now, Mr. W., it is all nonsense to say that you cannot sit with us, without this black man.

Mrs. X. You have heard of the Siamese twins. There is an invisible ligament, as real as theirs, so

connecting me to my brother Y, that I could not possibly enter your meeting-house without him.

Mrs. X. I think my husband would not wish to have such a man in our pew, but I will ask him when he returns.

W. You are perfectly right. 'Wives, obey your husbands.' If, on consultation, you think it safe to invite us, I am staying at No. — street, and shall be happy to hear from you.

Mrs. X. Will you not come to us in the evening? W. Thank you. If we do not go to the church with you, I shall be otherwise engaged. But I must now tell you that I have been before prevented from leaving Mr. Gannett in the same way; and I notice, as a singular fact, that the solicitude of my friends to have me enjoy the privileges of their sanctuary suddenly ceased, when I propose to share those privileges with my brother Y. Recollect that number, if you wish to send



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 has greatly thickened. The same is true of another  
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 ton, N. Y.*—'Since using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's  
 Hair Restorer and Zylolabalsam, my hair ceases to fall  
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EVY. MRS. S. MORLEY, *Attleboro', Mass.*. 'The effect of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylolam has been to change the 'crown on my glory' belonging to old men, to the original human youth. The same is true of others of my acquaintance.'

EVY. S. J. TUSTIN, *Ed. 'South Baptist', &c., Charles River, Mass.* 'The white hair is becoming obliterated by new and better hair forming, by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylolam.' 'I have had superior to anything I ever used.'

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